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TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1904.

## The President Explains.

President Roosevelt yesterday transmitted to Congress a statement of his action up to this time in executing the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," approved June 28, 1903.

The President makes it plain that when he opened negotiations with Colombia, it was his determination to build the canal, with or without the consent of that republic. He did not think that Colombia should be permitted to stand in the way of such an enterprise. Indeed, he says in so many words that that was the settled policy of the United States, and he says further that if after the treaty was rejected Panama had not revolted, it was his intention "to consult the Congress as to whether under such circumstances it would not be proper to announce that the canal was to be dug forthwith; that we would give the terms that we had offered and no others, and that if such terms were not agreed to, we would enter into an arrangement with Panama direct, or take what other steps were needful in order to begin the enterprise."

This declaration of the President will cause no surprise, for he let it be known some time ago that he had prepared a message to that effect, which he would have sent to Congress had not the accession movement in Panama made it unnecessary. Moreover, those who know Mr. Roosevelt for a rough rider and an imperialist, would not have been surprised even if he had not already let the secret out. He believes that this country is big enough to have its own way, and he believes that the solution of all problems is strenuousness. Mr. Roosevelt has now given the country another manifestation of his dangerous daring.

But Panama seceded and the President recognized the new republic as speedily as possible, and the necessity for whipping Colombia into subjection was averted.

But in the main the President's message is satisfactory. He is right in saying that we offered Colombia very liberal terms and that our offer should have been accepted without a quibble. Instead the offer was rejected, and an absurd counter-proposition made. Yet as soon as Panama seceded the President says that "one of the greatest standing highest in the official circles of Colombia on November 6th addressed the American minister at Bogota, saying that, if the government of the United States would hand troops to preserve Colombian sovereignty and the transit, the Colombian Government would declare martial law, and by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed, (would) approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed; or, if the government of the United States prefers, (would) call extra session of the Congress—with new and friendly members—next May to approve the treaty."

In pursuing this course Colombia brought herself into contempt and forfeited all claim to the sympathy of the United States or any other nation. She played a game of grab and lost everything for being too greedy. Nor do we blame the people of Panama for seceding. They had every provocation to do so. The only question with us has been whether or not the United States Government instigated and aided the revolution. On that point the President is explicit. He says:

"I hesitate to refer to the injurious insinuations which have been made of complicity by this government in the revolutionary movement in Panama. They are as destitute of foundation as of propriety. The only excuse for my mentioning this is the fear lest unthinking persons might mistake for acquiescence the silence of mere self-respect. I think proper to say, therefore, that no one connected with this government had any part in preparing, inciting or encouraging the late revolution on the isthmus of Panama, and that as from the reports of our military and naval officers, given above, no one connected with this government had any previous knowledge of the revolution except such as was accessible to any person of ordinary intelligence who read the newspapers and kept up a current acquaintance with public affairs."

President Roosevelt's veracity is not to be questioned, and we must accept his statement as being the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. That brings us to the concluding paragraph of his message, in which he says that the question of recognizing the Republic of Panama is not under discussion, as that is an accomplished fact. The question is whether or not the United States should build the isthmian canal. That question has already been decided by the people of the United States.

## Maryland's Protest.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Daughters of the Confederacy have, as heretofore stated, adopted resolutions pleading with the Jefferson Davis Monument Association to reconsider its decision with respect to the number of columns to be placed on the Jefferson Davis monument, so as to have the form of that memorial "give Maryland her merited recognition." Commenting upon this, the Baltimore Sun says it would be not only a graceful act, but a just one, if the design of the Confederate memorial at Richmond were modified so as to include a Maryland column.

As The Times-Dispatch more than once has explained, the design of the monument is to have a column for each State which claimed representation in the Confederate Congress. There were thirteen of those States, including Missouri and Kentucky. Maryland had no representation there, nor ever claimed any, so far as we are advised. But, in recognition of the devotion of so many Marylanders to the Southern cause, it is contemplated that there shall be placed on the monument a piece of bronze work, in which Maryland's sympathy and help for the Confederacy are properly recognized. But the Maryland Daughters are still desirous to have a column on the monument, thus putting their State upon the same footing as the thirteen other States. We believe it is their purpose to send a committee to Richmond to appear before the Monument Association and present their views.

## Let Us Forget.

It is one of the comforts, but at the same time infirmities, of human nature, that we rapidly forget the shocks of great disasters, and quietly resume our former conditions and let the waters of oblivion settle smoothly over the wreck. We therefore do not intend to allow the awful warning given us by the Iroquois Theatre disaster to be ignored, and for our authorities and theatre owners to continue to tempt providence by an insufficient provision against fire. As far as the authority of the City Council can be invoked, it shall be, to take all possible steps against the occurrence of a public calamity like the one that appalled Richmond nearly a hundred years ago and has become a historic event, and which has been from time to time repeated in other cities. We shall continue to present this matter until the suggestion of the eminent engineer, referred to recently by us, is carried out, and an efficient and experienced fireman is placed conspicuously in every theatre, uniformed, so that his function will be at once recognized, and equipped both with hose and axe, so that his functions can be effective. We trust that the fire commissioners will take such steps as are now in their power to put this into effect at once, and leave the question of expense, which should be borne by the theatres, to be settled hereafter.

Another prevention which ought to be enforced instantly is the forbidding of all smoking by anybody while in the theatre, before or behind the scenes, upstairs or downstairs. Everyone must have observed the reckless way in which the cigarette smoker strikes his match, lights his cigarette, and throws the lighted match anywhere that is convenient, or when he is half done his cigarette, or if he has to stop, he throws the lighted cigarette into the most convenient corner, perhaps among rubbish. This is simply the usual and customary act of recklessness, but it should be instantly stopped, though as far as we know there is no law which authorizes any public officer to stop smoking in theatres. Such authority ought to be given at once and strictly enforced.

Another ounce of prevention which will help the cause is keeping the aisles clear of all obstructions, such as temporary seats or otherwise. It is easy to talk about folding up seats or removing obstructions when people are trying to hurry out. The first thing that happens in such cases is for some helpless child or unsteady lady to fall down over these obstructions, and then others stumble over that prostrate body, and they fall down, and so it goes on until the aisles, as reported, are piled up, and death by suffocation comes to scores.

The outlets from all theatres should be carefully examined and made to open out easily from the inside. There are no doubt some provisions of this kind in our theatres, but they are not used, and we have seen crowds wait for a long time to get out, when there were probably exits that for some reason or other are not open for the convenience of the public. These outlets should be kept in use and the audience practiced in their use by having the opportunity to use them on ordinary occasions. These helps in the cause of safety are all perfectly available now, and before the asbestos curtain, which is a most important device, is put up. This latter should be insisted upon with all possible speed, and should be arranged so that it will not be obstructed by other fixtures. We hope that the fire commissioners will urge these matters upon the City Council until all necessary authority is given for every provision for the safety of a theatre audience is made that is now known.

## General Longstreet.

In reviewing the life of General James Longstreet, we prefer to think of him clad in his gray uniform—as the Confederate soldier—as a trusted friend and lieutenant of Lee—as a favorite of the Army of Northern Virginia, rather than as the post-bellum civilian. He was a personage in the Confederacy. Lee, Jackson and Longstreet were names often joined together. He was not exactly a magnetic leader, but was one in whom the soldiers had great confidence and in battle he displayed a real sang froid which was inspiring to his men.

Of his dauntlessness, of his tenacity in battle, there never was any question. Indeed, he was a mighty warrior and "bull doggedness" was one of the characteristics ascribed to him. At the head of a brigade or of a division the Confederacy had no better officer, and he usually did well as a corps commander, but he was not so successful in independent military operations. His campaign in the neighborhood of Suffolk and his expedition against Knoxville failed to meet the expectations of his admirers.

His services under Bragg at Chickamauga were of tremendous importance, but in his expedition against Knoxville

later on he failed to meet the highest expectations of his admirers.

The last word about General Longstreet's responsibility for the failure of the Confederate charge at Gettysburg, we are sure, has not yet been written. It most bitterly resented the suggestion that it was in any wise due to any tardiness or other shortcoming of his; but, though he wrote voluminously on the subject, he did not convince the world as easily as he satisfied himself. However, his management on that occasion and not estrange his troops from him. They were still loyal to him, and the last days of the Confederacy found him in command of the left wing of the Confederate army, including the forces before Richmond, and, from this position, he managed to John General Lee on the road to Appomattox.

A South Carolinian by birth, General Longstreet died at Gainesville, Ga., (which had long been his home) in the eighty-third year of his age. Most pictures of the present time represent him as wearing side whiskers like those of old Emperor William—only his chin shaved, but during the Confederacy he wore a full, brown beard, which was rarely touched by scissors. Nor did he pay much attention to dress. He had the reputation of being a thoroughly practical soldier, whose whole heart was in his duties.

It is not necessary now to speak of General Longstreet's history since the war. In large part, that was a political career, made possible by his friendship with General Grant.

We recall General Longstreet as one of the bravest of the brave, one who struck many mighty blows for the Confederacy, and one on whom General Lee often leaned, and whose name is identified with world-famous battles. These are things we cannot forget, nor do we wish to.

## The Czar's Message.

The Czar of Russia has authorized his Minister of the Interior to give assurance through the New York World that fears of forthcoming trouble in Kishineff are absolutely without foundation, and that reports of anti-Jewish riots are in consequence of an agitation led by persons evicted against the Russian government.

This is a fine new year's greeting from the Czar to the civilized world, and the New York World has done a good service in calling it forth.

A Chicago writer refers to pneumonia as "the new capital of death," and says consumption, which had long claimed that title has been superseded by "a quicker and deadlier scourge."

Really, it does seem that pneumonia is growing into direful prominence in most of the large cities north of us. In Baltimore, the number of deaths caused by pneumonia in 1903, was 1,101, while tuberculosis claimed 1,156. In Chicago, pneumonia has been deadlier than tuberculosis. In New York, last year, the number of deaths from pneumonia was 9,691; the mortality being 15 per cent. of the cases under treatment. In St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Boston, the pneumonia death rate has been alarmingly large.

It seems that a most radical difference between the two diseases is that pneumonia is extraordinarily rapid in its work and that its victims seldom lasts a month. Dr. Guilfoyle, Register of Vital Statistics in New York, says that congestion of the circulation is the cause of so much pneumonia.

The Southern Planter, J. F. Jackson, Esq., editor, comes out with a colored cover on its January number, which is a seventy-six page edition. The leading article is on "Agricultural Teachers and Writers of the Present Day," which is prefaced with a picture and biography of Edmund Ruffin. Sketches are also given of Hon. James Wilson, Dr. J. M. McBryde, Professor W. A. Henry, Professor B. W. Kilgore, Professor C. W. Burkett, Professor A. M. Soule, Major Henry E. Alvord, Professor W. F. Massey, Mr. T. B. Torry, Colonel J. B. Kilbrow, Mr. Joseph E. Wing, Professor R. H. Price, Mr. J. W. Ingham, Dr. Henry Stewart and Professor Thomas Shaw.

The Planter is one of the ancient institutions of Virginia, and enjoys a large patronage, to which it caters with skill and industry.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The manufacturers of asbestos and other fire-proof curtains are crowded with orders now, in consequence of the Iroquois fire. It is hoped, however, that they will furnish better asbestos and provide better running gear than the Iroquois had.

In Chicago, it is now proposed to pass a law, which will compel each theatre to provide itself with doors and windows all of which may be thrown open by one turn of a switch.

In Philadelphia a commission of three persons has been appointed to examine all the public halls and theatres there and to report what is necessary to make them safe in case of fire or of panics from any cause.

Did it ever dawn upon you that the Republican party never elected an Eastern man to the Presidency. They never tried but once, and then failed. They propose to try again this year.

A dozen or more paragraphs were racing for it, but he of the Boston Herald got it first. Here it is: "The war horse is champing his bit, ready to plunge on in his mad Korea."

Notwithstanding the coolness of the breezes, the Virginia farmers are grinding up the plow "pinto" to do deep digging for a big crop this good year.

Certainly, we have a splendid Southern climate, and the fact that the mercury sometimes gets down below twenty helps to make it so.

But you see it is a kind of dry coldness that does not bring pneumonia and like troubles, and that's the reason the folks rather like it.

Danville's fire Sunday night was a lively one for Danville.

## Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Danville Register says: If President McKinley had confided his wish that Hanna should succeed him as President to somebody else, it might have reached the public under more influential auspices. As it is, it has been just as well have kept it to himself.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot expresses this opinion:

If we get the Panama Canal it will be the price of national perfidy. The brethren who are beating the tomtoms to dispirit that impression remind one of nothing so much as the Chinese when they go forth with gongs and hideous pictures to frighten away the evil spirits of a pestilence.

The Petersburg Index-Appel says: The abiding faith which the public had in the energy and spirit of Tidewater Virginia to more than equal the emergency of raising a money little \$200,000 probably explains the indifference of outsiders to the appeals in that behalf. The good help them that help themselves, and when you no longer need any help you may confidently rely on other people to help you. That is a truth as eternal as the hills.

The Newport News Times-Herald looks with optimistic eyes on the Jimtown outlook. It says:

There will be many million dollars spent in this immediate section within the next few years and there will be a general revival of industry and prosperity. The chronic complainers will not join the procession, but there are live and enthusiastic people enough who will appreciate the invitation and find profit upon the new era of opportunity and they will reap the harvest of prosperity.

## Personal and General.

Clyde Fitch, the playwright, collects in scrap-books specimens of the errors foreigners make in dealing with strange tongues.

Rudyard Kipling's novel, "The Light That Failed," is to be put upon the stage in almost every European language. Madame Sarah Bernhardt is to appear in the French version.

Paul W. Bartlett's heroic statue of General Joseph Warren is being exhibited in New York, and sculptors of that city pronounce it one of Bartlett's best works and a strong and attractive statue full of character.

It is rumored in Alabama that General Joseph Wheeler will run against Judge William Richardson in the next Democratic primary of the Eighth Congressional District and attempt to regain his old seat in Congress.

## A Few Foreign Facts.

There are 14,000,000 people in Italy who can neither read nor write.

During this year from 150,000 to 200,000 trout and salmon are to be turned into the Seine in the neighborhood of Paris.

For protesting against the reading from the pulpit of the conscription law imposed by the Russians five persons have been fined \$50 each in Finland.

Farmers in Northern Sweden are importing domesticated snakes from the Himalayas, these animals standing the severe Scandinavian climate admirably.

The German government intends to erect at Marburg a state institute for the preparation of all known curative resorts for human beings and animals.

Hoping to receive a reward, a gate-keeper on the railway between Frankfurt and Mainz moved an obstruction, which he himself had placed on the line just as an express train was approaching. He has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

## With a Comment or Two.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch says: "The Aycock doctrine concerning the negro question summed up is: 'Give it a rest.'"

Which is about right, and is there anywhere a question more in need of a rest?—Concord (N. C.) Tribune.

"The South, and especially Texas, wants the isthmian canal even with the methods which are getting cannot be approved."—Houston Post.

"The Gulf States want the canal, want it badly, want it in a hurry."—Galveston News.

It does not look as if the people of the Gulf States were standing back on the question as to why and by whose aid the canal should be built. They do not want to consume time by an effort to go behind the returns. They want a canal and do not want to keep up a discussion by which route it shall be built.—Wilmington Messenger.

All of which being interpreted means that the South is less sentimental and more strictly business than it used to be.

The Chicago catastrophe recalls the burning of the old Richmond Theatre. That occurred on December 23, 1811, and the people, including James Monroe, Governor of the State, perished in the fire. The site of the theatre is marked to this day by the Monument Church, which was erected in memory of the disaster.—Charlotte Observer.

Our history is a little mixed. George V. Smith was the Governor who lost his life in the fire. James Monroe was inaugurated President of the United States six years after the burning of the theatre, and died in New York July 4th, 1831.

**GOOD LUCK**

MAKES BREAD THAT FATTENS

**BAKING POWDER.**

## DATEFORTWO HANGINGS

Two Men in North Carolina to Pay Last Penalty for Crime.

## NEW CHARTERS ARE GRANTED

Shamrock Hosiery Mills, of Winston-Salem, Has Capital of \$100,000.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4.—Governor Aycock this morning fixed the date for two hangings in this State. The day is February 25th. Jabel Register will be hanged in Columbus county for the murder on February 23, 1903, of Jesse Soles and Jim Staley. H. B. Register, a son of the man to be hanged, is now serving a sentence of life imprisonment for participation in the same murder, and Jabel Register has been in the State penitentiary for some time for safe keeping.

The other man to be hanged February 25th is Will Bogen, who will pay the death penalty for the killing of John Sullivan at Wadesboro, Anson county, on March 25th. Both these cases were argued at the end of the docket before the Supreme Court in December and the opinions, affirming the lower courts, were among the last handed down by the court before the adjournment for the term.

The Secretary of State to-day chartered the Shamrock Hosiery Mills Company, of Winston-Salem, with \$100,000 capital authorized, and \$65,000 subscribed by Mrs. Anna H. Hines, Miss Daisy Hines and other heirs at law to the estate of the late J. W. Hanes.

Another important corporation chartered was the Hebron Industrial Home (Incorporated) of Montreal. The incorporators are Carrie Bell Wilson, of Montreal; W. H. Worth, of Raleigh; Lee Belfort and Levi R. Lupton, of Ohio.

Congressman C. R. Thomas, of the First District, was here to-day on his way to Washington and said he regarded the outlook for the coming year as optimistic, the brightest since the election of Cleveland in 1884 and 1892, for the reason, as he says, that Republicans and their sympathizers are distrustful of Roosevelt and he does not believe Roosevelt can carry New York.

The second day of the Raleigh dispensary considerably eclipsed the first. The sales amounted to \$235, there having been 1,300 customers.

## DIED FROM OPERATION.

Rev. Robert Ernest Caldwell Passes Away at Philadelphia.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Jan. 4.—A gloom has been cast over this community by the death of Rev. Robert Ernest Caldwell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, for nearly eleven years. The end came early Sunday morning in Dr. Joseph Price's private hospital, Philadelphia, as the result of an operation performed Thursday for appendicitis. Dr. Caldwell was a popular pastor and an amiable Christian gentleman. Those who knew him best loved him most.

His age was forty-five years. He leaves an aged mother and six sisters, Mrs. E. H. Jones and J. W. Fry, of Greensboro; Mrs. Andrew Buford, of Salisbury; Mrs. D. H. Barger, of Roanoke, Va.; and Mrs. James Thompson, of Atlanta. The death of this good man is a severe loss to his congregation, and to Winston-Salem.

A telegram received this afternoon said the remains would leave here to-night. The funeral will be held in this city tomorrow with Knights Templar honors. The deceased held the office of prelate in Richmond Commandery. The interment will be in Greensboro.

## SNOW AT WILMINGTON.

Seacoast City Passes Two Disagreeable Days.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4.—Wilmington is now experiencing the bitterest of the season. With a thermometer twelve degrees below freezing and a cutting wind, the past twenty-four hours has been most disagreeable. The first snow of the season began falling this afternoon, and to-night the ground is covered, with prospects of several inches before morning.

## SANTA CLAUS' VISIT.

Annual Celebration at Union Station Last Night.

The capacity of the Sunday school room of Union Station M. E. Sabbath school was severely tested last night from 8 to 10 o'clock by the throngs of children, composed of the scholars and their parents, drawn together by the annual visit of Santa Claus.

The exercises were varied and of the most enjoyable character, and the contributions by the school for provisions for the poor of the neighborhood were very abundant.

The following programme by the children was rendered with great credit to themselves and their instructors, Misses Lura Atkins, Oia Dineen, Little Hechler and Mrs. W. J. Fletcher, viz: Prayer—By Rev. Mr. Cooper, of St. James Church.

Welcome—Master George Brown.

Recitation in Pantomime—Little Lena Green, three years old, of church.

Chorus—By the children.

Reading—Miss Frankie Robinson.

Pantomime—"My Faith Looks Up to Thee," by eight little girls in unison, the hymn being sung with much effect by Miss Diacon.

Reading—Miss Clara Hughes.

Chorus—By the children.

Reading—Bessie Hewlett.

Duet—Misses Hogan and Diacon.

Reading—Master Chastain Pendleton.

Reading—Miss George Ennes.

Solo and Chorus—Eight little girls.

Santa Claus Caught—Eight little girls.

Mr. Adam Diacon making a very able Santa.

Chorus—The children.

Prayer—By the children.

While all acquitted themselves admirably, yet there was one place which showed such a natural gift as to deserve special commendation. It was the dialect reading by little Miss Hewlett, a girl about ten years.

At 10 o'clock boxes were distributed to every member of the school and the children departed with happiness glowing in their faces.

## HIGHLAND SPRINGS.

The Woman's Study Club will hold its first meeting of the new year on Wednesday afternoon in Library Hall.

The Dime Social, which has been held this season for charitable purposes, will be resumed, one being held on Wednesday evening.

## DEMBERTON PRICE &amp; CO

Successors to Thomas R. Price & Co.

## January Jottings

At the threshold of another year we must thank our patrons, both new and old, for their generous patronage. Both in STOCKS and in SERVICE we have used every endeavor to meet and to merit the most fastidious and discriminating demands. By keeping in closest touch with the markets, and with our patrons at the same time, we have been more than satisfied with results. You shall see the ready response to your kindly preference.

For SPRING many choice goods are coming in daily. Many exclusive effects in WHITE OXFORDS, CHEVIOTS, MERCERIZED BATISTES in bizarre and eccentric weaves. Values, 12c. to 50c.

Both plain and fancy weaves we have and many stripes that at once catch the fancy. Allow us to show the crisp, chaste beauty of these:

CHANGEABLE AND IRIDESCENT ETAMINES, in washable fabrics that rival their silk and wool namesakes.

At 19c. we have the Silk Gauze or Mull in a sumptuous range of shadings. These are most effective for evening functions.

JAPANESE SILKS, in white, are easily favorites already, and we show rare values at 37½c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and higher.

PONGEE, in pure white, seems to charm many with its freshness and use for so many occasions.

"CORONATION MADRAS" you must see among the latest fancies in snowy cotton.

PILLOW, BOLSTER CASES, SHEETS and all bedwear we offer just the best, at quotations under the present market.

COUNTERPANES from 75c. to the finest Satin Mar-seilles.

CORSETS. All the good brands we carry, and in "Royal Worcester" we offer all grades at prices to close.

A Happy New Year.

309 East Broad Street.

## PRICE CHANGES ARE SENSATIONAL

Cotton Drops Many Points, Trading Active and Sentiment Much Unsettled.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Still further sensational price changes were awaiting the cotton trade to-day. Cables were very low; an English cotton expert had estimated the crop at 11,500,000 bales, and while the latest advices concerning the Far eastern situation were more optimistic, the uncertainty in that respect exerted an unfavorable influence on prices. The market here opened weak at a decline of 3/64 of a cent, representing from 1-3 to 2-3 of a cent per pound, with March falling down to 12.00, May to 12.85, and July to 13.50, this being a net loss on these positions of from 55 to 63 points. On the decline, however, there was a good demand with shorts taking profits, and inside of fifteen minutes the active months had rallied 23 to 34 points from the lowest. Trading was active and sentiment evidently very much unsettled. Recovery was less active after the partial recovery and prices showed little further changes during the morning, with the early afternoon finding the market irregular around a level from 23 to 29 points lower.

Towards the close, far eastern news took a slightly less favorable turn. There were predictions that the Census Bureau reports to-morrow would make a bullish showing. Buyers on the early break sold for profits, and there was more or less scattered liquidation. Bull leaders continued to support prices apparently, but the market showed a downward tendency and was finally steady net 21 to 40 points lower. Sales were estimated at 600,000 bales.

## THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET IS WEAK

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 4.—The cotton market opened weak and from thirty-nine to sixty-two points lower than the close of Thursday. During the morning there was feverishness, and prices were held down from any wide reactions by a flood of selling orders. Nell's estimate of 11,500,000 bales was generally laughed at. The tone was feverish and the market in the spot market. The inquiry was limited, and there was absolutely no offering from the country. Late in the session March was thirty-eight points lower than the close of Thursday, at 13.15; May was thirty-eight points lower, at 13.47, and July was thirty-eight points lower, at 13.67.

## STUART MONUMENT.

General Payne Sends Encouraging Letter and Check.

The Executive Committee of the Stuart Monument Association had an important session last night at Lee Camp hall, Capers Diamond, presiding. Others present were Secretary W. Ben Palmer, General Fitzhugh Lee, Captain Peter H. Mayo, Messrs. Joseph W. Thomas, James Vass and Jeffry Montague. A most cordial and encouraging letter was received from General Payne, sending another contribution. This is the second or third "free offering" that General Payne has made, and so great is his interest in the matter that apparently whenever he has a moment to spare from his work he writes a check and sends it to Secretary Palmer for the Stuart monument.

Licensed to Wed. The following marriage licenses have been granted by the clerk of the Marriage Office: George C. Price and Miss Maude Wilkerson, and M. A. Dietrich and Miss Pauline E. Brown.

1903-1904.

Representing the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and the Aetna Life Insurance Company, I return my sincere thanks to my friends for their liberal patronage. Parties desiring up-to-date accident and fire insurance policies, secured by millions, and at moderate cost, will find it to their interest to confer with

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